



## E. German Air Hijack Fails; Pair Reportedly Kill Selves

BERLIN, March 10 (NYT)—A married couple attempted this morning to hijack an East German plane, and committed suicide when their attack failed, according to ADN, the East German press service.

The agency said that "two armed bandits" sought to force the crew of an East German Interflug flight from East Berlin to Leipzig to change its course.

"The attempt miscarried, however, thanks to the fact that the crew correctly observed security regulations," the report said. It was believed the would-be hijackers were East Germans seeking to flee to the West.

Sources at East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airfield said the man and woman, both about 20, drew pistols and shot themselves when the pilot turned back to Schoenefeld and landed.

The large East German statement said none of the other passengers were injured. The flight was carrying visitors to the international fair at Leipzig. The announcement did not say where the plane landed.

Last October two young East Germans hijacked a Polish plane en route from Warsaw to East Berlin, forcing the pilot to come down at West Berlin's Tegel Airport. The youths subsequently were sentenced to two years

## Offices Shut In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1) could also handle some of the business.

In Pretoria, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hilgard Muller, said the decisions of other countries to break ties with Rhodesia will make no difference to South Africa.

Asked if there was the slightest possibility of his government withdrawing its Rhodesian consulate, he said, "No. Our attitude is unchanged."

He said South Africa's policy toward Rhodesia "has all along been fully understood and appreciated by all concerned."

Remaining in Washington

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Reuters)—The Rhodesian government information office said yesterday it would continue operating as usual even though the United States has refused to recognize the new republic.

The State Department said the office has no official status but is formally registered as an agency of a foreign government.

No Swiss Change

GENEVA, March 10 (NYT)—Switzerland is keeping open its consulate at Salisbury although it does not maintain an accredited consul in Rhodesia, a Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the Rhodesian regime's action in establishing a republic and severing Rhodesia's last link to Britain would not change the nature of Swiss representation there, for the time being at least.

Switzerland, he explained, recognizes Rhodesia as a geographical unit, but has not recognized the regime that was established in 1965 when the country's white minority broke with Britain.

## Tate Defendant Has Son

LOS ANGELES, March 10 (AP)—Linda Louise Kasabian, a defendant in the Tate-La Bianca murders, gave birth to a son yesterday in a prison ward. A sheriff's department spokesman said both mother and child were in good condition.

## HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

6 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS—OPE 28-08  
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER  
"BAND ROO DOR NOO" OR  
"DOZ ROO MEWLA" LYON  
112 RUE MIRAL, LYON.

## Zambia Jails, Then Frees 7 Golfers

### Players Competed In S. African Event

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 10 (Reuters)—Zambia tonight announced a ban on athletes who compete with people from the white-ruled nations of southern Africa.

The announcement came less than 12 hours after the release from jail of seven British and Irish golfers who spent the night after being declared "prohibited immigrants" when they arrived here from Johannesburg yesterday.

Informed sources said they were banned for playing in segregated tournaments in South Africa.

The group included Bobby Walker, twice Scottish professional champion, who won the Zambia Breweries Tournament in 1968.

A golf official named the others as Michael Murphy, Peter Beames, Marshall Douglas, Campbell Craig, John Stark and Robert McWhiney. All played in the recent South African Open.

The source said the golfers were told by immigration officials they would not be allowed to stay in Zambia because they had taken part in the South African Open.

The purchases will include two Oberon-class submarines, adding to the four that will be in service with the Royal Australian Navy by next July, and ten more Skyhawks, doubling the number available for the aircraft carrier Melbourne. Also included is a new naval radio station at Darwin.

Mr. Fraser told the House of

Representatives at Canberra that the Australian government was replacing its three-year defense re-equipment programs with annual reviews of equipment needs for the next five years.

### British, Soviet Activities

He said the equipment program just announced took into account activities by the Soviet Union in the Indian Ocean and Britain's decision to withdraw its naval forces from the Indian Ocean.

Australia must also contribute to the military security of Southeast Asia, he said. "Creating an environment of confidence for countries embarking on long-range developmental plans," he said Australia could not follow a policy of isolation.

"Our military capability must be geared for deployment for regional security as well as for the obvious purpose of meeting threats to Australian territory," he said.

Among other purchases announced were 137 helicopters for all three services, modifications to Australia's American-built guided missile destroyers and a large amount of equipment for the army.

## Australians To Bolster Naval Power

SYDNEY, March 10 (NYT)—Defense Minister Malcolm Fraser announced tonight that Australia would spend \$184 million on defense purchases designed mainly to strengthen its naval power in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

The purchases will include two Oberon-class submarines, adding to the four that will be in service with the Royal Australian Navy by next July, and ten more Skyhawks, doubling the number available for the aircraft carrier Melbourne. Also included is a new naval radio station at Darwin.

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## His Flock Was First to Know

MONTENAUGO, Italy, March 10 (AP)—Catholic parishioners of this small northern Italian town were still talking today about how their priest ended the announcements during mass Sunday.

After finishing the gospel and ticking off routine announcements, the Rev. Pio O'Gorman, 37, said:

"I want to be sincere with you as I have always been, and so I am telling you that it is my intention to marry. My fiancee is that girl you see seated in the first pew. Her name is Clara Panizzi, she is of age and lives in Turin."

The archbishop of Casale Monferrato, Father Otegno's superior, has already suspended him from his priestly duties. Sources say that Father Otegno's request for a return to lay status has already been sent to the Vatican.

• Capt. Eugene M. Kotouc, 35, of Fort Omaha, Neb., accused of assault, maiming and murder of a Viet Cong suspect and murder of a second suspect during interrogation late on March 16.

• Staff Sgt. Kenneth L. Hodges, 24, Dublin, Ga., charged with rape and assault with intent to commit murder.

• Pvt. Max D. Hudson, 22, Atchison, Ind., charged with rape, murder, and assault with intent to commit murder.

• Sgt. Eusebio Torres, 21, Brownsville, Texas, charged with murder "about February or March, 1968," plus murder and assault with intent to commit murder "on or about" March 16, 1968.

The men now face the military version of a grand jury. If that investigation upholds the charges, courts-martial will be scheduled.

The new Army charges come simultaneously with disclosure that a congressional subcommittee that investigated the My Lai incident had reported it could not determine publicly whether American troops did kill innocent civilians that day.

To reach such conclusions, according to the subcommittee chairman, would interfere with the legal action the Army has undertaken against 37 active and former servicemen.

The House Armed Services special subcommittee's interim findings are contained in a letter from its chairman, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D. La., to Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D. S. C., chairman of the parent committee.

Rep. Rivers was expected to release the letter, along with a concurring reply, later today.

On Dec. 12, 1968, Rep. Rivers abruptly broke off an inquiry being conducted by his full 40-man committee into the events that are al-

## Army Charges Five More In Alleged My Lai Massacre

(Continued from Page 1) military unit in My Lai on the day of the alleged massacre.

The commander of one of the Company C platoons directly involved in the operation, Lt. William L. Calley, has been accused of 102 deaths and is scheduled to be tried at Fort Benning, Ga., in the spring.

In addition to Capt. Medina, those charged today were:

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leged to have taken place in the South Vietnamese village. Instead he appointed a tightly organized four-man unit to carry on an "in-depth" study.

This year the subcommittee staff quietly but actively has been pursuing the case. Sources said the staff has interviewed more than 100 individuals connected with it.

Among the subcommittee's conclusions:

• The most productive service the subcommittee could perform would be to monitor the Army's handling of the case from start to finish, to make sure innocent soldiers are not wrongly prosecuted and to determine whether the Army attempted to "cover up" the case.

• No public hearings are likely.

Even an investigation of the investigation could produce testimony that could prejudice a court-martial.

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JULY 1970

Not by Busing, He Says

## Agnew Calls Jobs and Housing Key to the End of Segregation

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said yesterday that the way to end de facto segregation was not by busing school children but by opening up opportunities for

better jobs and housing for Negroes.

He said in an interview that the problems of segregation will not be solved by "isolating them on the children. They must be solved by adults."

Mr. Agnew, chairman of a cabinet-level committee on Southern school desegregation, added that he wished Americans would "accept people on the basis of whether they are economically, educationally and philosophically compatible and analyze them on the basis that they're human beings and stop thinking of what color or religion they are."

"Encouraged" by Busing

He said he was hopeful the Supreme Court soon would recognize that some school segregation in the South is attributable to housing patterns rather than laws that set color lines—so that the lack of eventuatedness in treating North and South would disappear.

In an unsigned opinion, the court's 7-4, 7-0, that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and the Federal district judge who heard the case erred in not insisting on prompt action to further pupil integration in the school system which is the nation's 12th largest.

Memphis's schools have operated for several years under free-transfer rules that permits students to attend the school of their choice, an arrangement that the lower courts could have permitted to continue. Yesterday's order, which is similar to others issued by the high court in recent months, instructed them to move toward fuller integration now.

The brief opinion did not say whether such controversial means as busing and redrawing of school zones must be used.

It merely remanded the case back to the trial judge, Robert M. McRae Jr., who has already said that he does not favor large-scale busing or rules that would prevent white students from transferring out of predominantly black schools.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger declared in a concurring opinion that the Supreme Court should act again after a ninth Justice is confirmed to the high bench, to resolve the unanswered questions as to what Southern communities must do to satisfy the constitution's integration requirements.

"We ought to resolve some of the basic problems," he said, "including whether, as a constitutional matter, any particular racial balance must be achieved in the schools; to what extent school districts and some may or must be altered as a constitutional matter; to what extent transportation may or must be provided to achieve the ends sought by prior holdings of the court."

However, the chief Justice said that complaints from some quarters that the court has not defined a racially unitary school system is "not supportable."

He pointed out that the court has defined such systems as one "within which no person is to be effectively excluded from any school because of race or color."

Justice Burger explained that he would have preferred to give the Memphis case a full hearing, in order to consider some of the details of this problem. He said he joined the court in disposing of the case summarily, without full briefs and arguments, because only seven justices would have been available to rule on the matter.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, who was general counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, when it initially filed the case in 1960, has excused himself from the case and did not take part in the decision.

The Memphis appeal was the first to reach the Supreme Court from a large urban center in the South, in which legal problems of dismantling segregation caused by housing patterns closely resemble the problems of "de facto" segregation common in Northern cities.

Memphis's system has about 14,000 children, including some 14,000 Negroes and 60,000 whites. 18 schools include 35 all-white schools; 50 all-Negro schools; 47 predominantly white schools and 21 predominantly Negro schools.

## Five N.Y. Police 'Infiltrators' Will Testify in Panther Trial

By Edith Evans Asbury

NEW YORK, March 10 (UPI)—At least five policemen who "infiltrated" the Black Panther party in New York City are ready to testify that 13 of its members plotted to bomb public places in the city, it was disclosed for the first time yesterday.

It was also disclosed that District Attorney Frank Hogan's office is prepared to put the defendants in separate rooms and conduct their trial by means of closed television, if necessary, to maintain order in the courtroom.

Assistant District Attorney Joseph A. Phillips made the disclosure in Queens Supreme Court during arguments against releasing the

defendants on bail.

Because of that knowledge, Mr. Phillips asserted, the "defendants and counsel have sought delay by every means available," including disruption, while the state has stood ready for trial ever since "33 days after the indictment."

The defendants were indicted and arrested on April 2, and have been in prison in lieu of bail ever since, with one exception.

Leroy D. Clark and Herbert Reid, law professors at New York University and Howard University, argued in behalf of the defendants in yesterday's proceeding, which was a hearing of a petition for habeas corpus.

Joining in the petition were the defendants' six lawyers, and 13 members of the National Conference of Black Lawyers.

The lawyers seek release of the defendants on the grounds that a ruling by Supreme Court Justice John M. Murtagh halting their hearings in Manhattan was unconstitutional.

Justice Murtagh suspended the hearings indefinitely on Feb. 25 and announced that they would not be resumed until he received, in writing, from each defendant, a signed promise to behave properly in the courtroom.

## Johnson Continues To Make Progress

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 10 (AP)—With get-well wishes pouring in from many parts of the world, former President Lyndon B. Johnson, 61, continues to make progress in his recovery from chest pains that set in eight days ago.

A brief medical bulletin reported that Mr. Johnson's physicians were "satisfied with his continued progress." He has been able to walk around his seventh floor penthouse suite at the Army's Brooke General Hospital.

Abbreviations

C—Awaiting action by President; C—In joint committee; D—Defeated or indefinitely deferred; M—Awaiting action by Senate; S—Rep. House joint committee; P—Passed; PC—Passed by House; F—Passed by Senate; V—Vetoed.



United Press International  
MOMENT OF DECISION—Clifford Heinz 3d, arms spread, holds a knife, as a policeman moves in to disarm him. Heinz was charged with waving a knife in a threatening manner at a Black Panther rally outside the San Francisco Hall of Justice.

## Ex-Firm of Nixon Aide Loses As Treasury Voids Windfall

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, March 10 (WP)—The Nixon administration made a swift turnaround today and suspended a ruling said to provide a \$6 million windfall to a tanker company organized by White House aide Peter M. Flanagan.

The action followed disclosure in the Senate yesterday that the Treasury Department had granted an unprecedent waiver for the company, Barracuda Tanker Corp.

The change of course, it was learned, was fixed by President Nixon's topmost advisers, who feared, according to one report, a politically damaging congressional inquiry.

Throughout the early part of yesterday evening, Rep. Edward Garmatz, D., chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, was on the telephone to Treasury Secretary David Kennedy, urging him to revoke his decision.

Mr. Kennedy, however, is known to have been holding fast.

However, at about 10 last night, a small band of Treasury officials was summoned to the White House. There they are understood to have conferred with, among others, Bryce N. Harlow, counselor to the President; John D. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, and Clark Mollenhoff, deputy counsel to the President.

Mr. Flanagan, assistant to the President, joined the group from time to time. Among those present from the Treasury were general counsel Paul W. Eggen and Assistant Secretary Eugene T. Rosenthal.

When the gathering broke up, agreement was reached to hold up the Treasury decision and announce that a fresh review would be made.

The disputed ruling, quietly issued on March 2, would permit a Barracuda tanker, the Sansinena,

to carry oil for the Union Oil Co. from Alaska to California. The Sansinena flies a Liberian flag to escape American taxes and wages and, like all foreign-flag ships, is barred by law from sailing between American ports. Exceptions are permitted when the Treasury finds they are required by national defense.

The waiver for the Sansinena would have been the first ever granted for an indefinite period of time.

Word of the decision quickly aroused domestic shipping and shipbuilding interests and their friends on Capitol Hill. Yesterday, Sen. Joseph Tydings, D., Md., calculated that the decision was worth \$6.5 million to the Sansinena's operators.

Today, Rep. Garmatz had scheduled a hearing at which he intended to present Navy witnesses to testify that national defense did not require the exemption for the Barracuda ship. Instead, he announced his victory and canceled the inquiry.

Sen. Tydings, however, is not satisfied and called on the Senate Commerce Committee to "hold a full-scale inquiry." Among other things, Sen. Tydings said, the investigation should determine who was in line to receive the multi-million-dollar windfall and the roles played in the affair by Mr. Flanagan and Fred Hartley, president of Union Oil.

The committee chairman, Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., told a reporter he thinks "these questions should be answered" and will ask his group on Thursday whether to press ahead.

Flanagan Statement

Today Mr. Flanagan, who has been unavailable to reporters, issued a two-page statement saying that Barracuda was organized solely to charter tankers for Union Oil. Union, in turn, is a client of Dillon, Read & Co., the big New York investment bank, of which Mr. Flanagan was a vice-president.

The White House aide, who was Barracuda's president until he joined Mr. Nixon's staff, confirmed that his 300 shares in Barracuda, 3.9 percent of the total, were sold five days before the favorable Treasury ruling.

Mr. Flanagan said that Barracuda's new president had telephoned Mr. Flanagan's father and trustee for his holdings and urged the sale "to avoid my being placed in a position where there was any possibility of an appearance of conflict."

The shares were sold to the new company president, whose name was not available tonight, for \$20,020.

## Black Panther Seale Faces Murder Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (AP)—A court of appeals yesterday denied Black Panther Bobby Seale's plea to halt his extradition to Connecticut for trial on murder and kidnapping charges.

A stay granted last week by San Francisco Municipal Court Judge Joseph Kennedy expired yesterday.

Attorney Robert Marder said he did not contemplate appealing to the U.S. Supreme Court. He said Connecticut authorities would probably take custody of Mr. Seale in "the next couple of weeks."

Mr. Seale, 33-year-old Black Panther chairman, is accused of killing Alex Rackley, a former Black Panther, in New Haven, Conn., last May.

## Senate Approves Cigarette Ad Ban On TV and Radio

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Reuters)—The Senate today approved by a 75-to-9 vote legislation to ban all cigarette advertising on U.S. television and radio starting Jan. 2, 1971.

Final action by the House, and sending the bill to the White House for President Nixon's signature, could come later this week.

The legislation also contains a tougher health warning for cigarette packages plus a section which would allow the Federal Trade Commission to require cigarette health warnings in newspaper and magazine advertising after July 1, 1971.

## Gain for Poorer Nations

## World Bank's Loan Fund May Be Expanded

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT).

The United States and other leading industrial countries have begun to discuss a huge increase in aid for underdeveloped countries supplied through the World Bank.

The figure of \$1 billion a year in easy-term development loans contrasted with \$400 million a year at present, received support at a secret meeting yesterday in London. It has been probably learned.

The U.S. share would probably rise to \$600 million a year from \$160 million a year at present.

The increase would not necessarily be matched by any decline in the normal U.S. economic aid program, which is now at its lowest level. That will depend on future decisions by the President and Congress.

American backing of a big increase in funds going to the World Bank would be directly in line with the recommendation to President Nixon from the task force on foreign aid, headed by Rudolph A. Peterson.

Additional Resources

The task force urged that "the international lending institutions become the major channel for development assistance" and that from the U.S. point of view, "additional resources" for aid should be "primarily in support of international lending institutions," rather than through increases in the annual foreign aid bill.

Specifically, the task force—in one of its most concrete recommendations—urged that the United States "take the lead" in bringing about an increase in the rich countries' contributions to the World Bank from \$400 million a year at present to \$1 billion a year starting in 1972 and \$1.5 billion by 1975.

The U.S. share would remain at 40 percent as at present.

This money goes to the bank's easy-loan subsidiary, the International Development Association. The present round of contributions of \$400 million a year runs out in mid-1971.

Thus the issue of a big increase for the next round—probably to run for three years as in previous rounds—is an immediate one, given the normal lags in national parades.

Although Mr. Nixon has been able to defer until next January any reorganization of the U.S. aid program, as recommended by the Peterson group, the government must make up its mind by about mid-1970 in the next round of contributions.

Pearson Plan

The specific figure of \$1 billion a year for the development in the 1972-75 period, and \$1.5 billion a year after that, was recommended first by the commission headed by

Lester Pearson, former prime minister of Canada, that reported to the World Bank last September.

The Peterson task force explicitly endorsed the Pearson commission recommendations.

Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, had no public comment yesterday on this recommendation mainly because there has still been no formal U.S. communication to the bank of the task force recommendations.

But there was no hiding a feeling of satisfaction at the bank. Because of a recent large expansion of the

bank's staff, and an increase in the submission of well-prepared projects by the poor countries, a big increase in the workload would be welcome and could be handled, according to authoritative sources.

Yesterday's meeting in London, under the chairmanship of the World Bank, was held specifically to discuss the next round of contributions. While no donor country was asked to make a firm pledge at this stage, the figure of \$1 billion a year was understood to have received considerable support.

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Police cleared the surrounding area and said no one would be allowed on the street until further notice. Residents of the building across the street were being advised to stay away from their front rooms.

Other residents on the block have been evacuated, he added.

Mr. Seidman said there was a possibility that more dynamite remained in the rubble.

Scelbia Re-elected

STRASBOURG, France, March 10 (AP)—Mario Scliba, Italian Christian Democrat, today was re-elected president of the European Parliament for one year.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the

DIAMOND

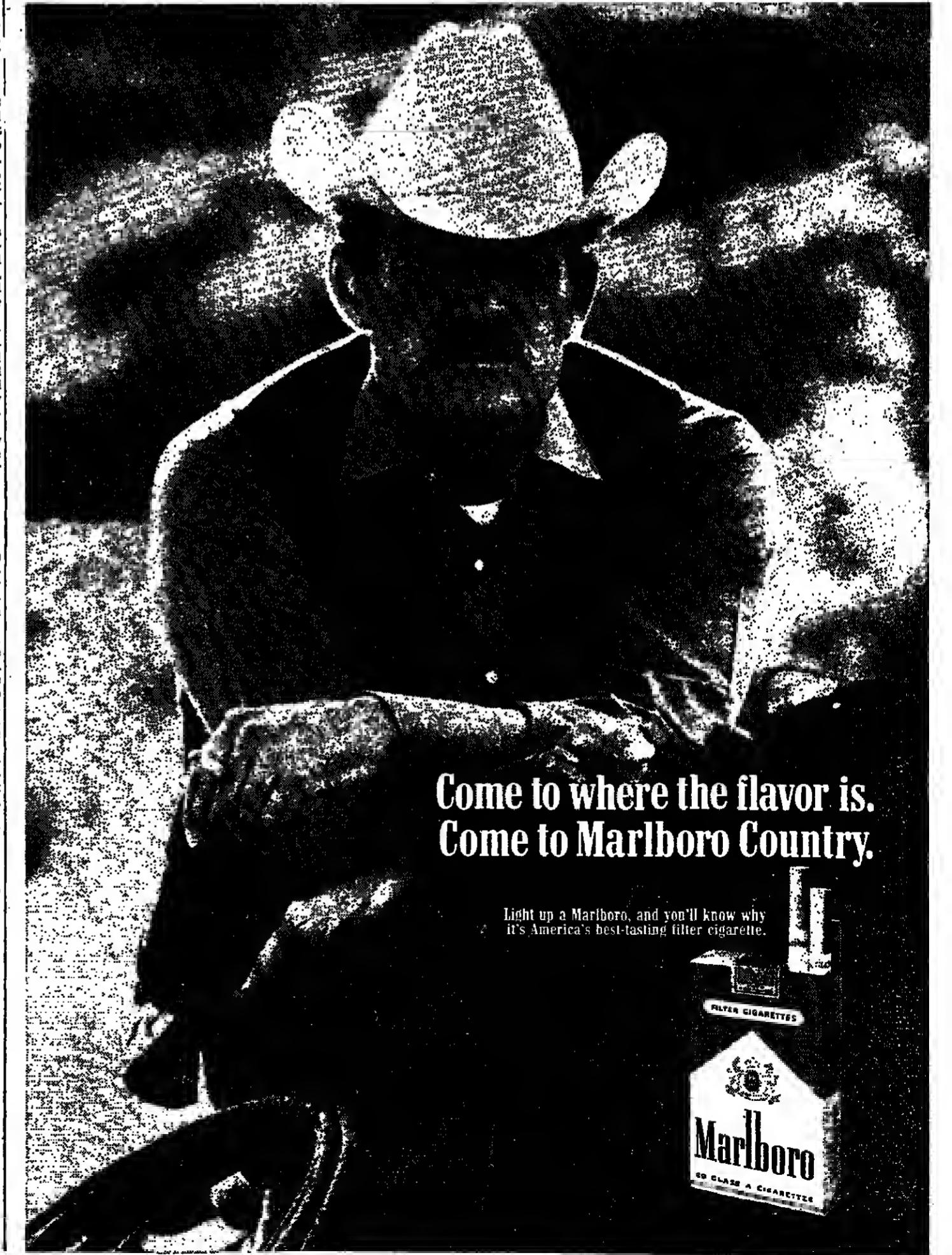
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## To Wistful Audience

## Galbraith Outlines for French Faults of the Industrial Society

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 10.—French economists have always had a particular fascination for John Kenneth Galbraith, as much because he was able to make economics readable as for his ideas.

They like his ideas because they are regarded here as leftist ideas. He aims to make modern society palatable and this appeals to the French concept of modernizing their society and economy without losing what are referred to here as "traditional French values."

In other words, an American economy without "Americanization."

The French fascination with him was that he assured a large turnout today to hear his debate with French ecologist Michel Crozier on "Youth and Organization." Judging from the questions they asked him afterward, few were disappointed.

**Organizations Dominate.**

Mr. Galbraith's main theme today was one that he has developed consistently in his books: That American life is dominated today by "organizations," (read corporations), and that the individual is not obliged to accept this domination.

What, a questioner wondered, can he do?

For the moment, unfortunately, the answer seemed to be nothing. "Only when we decide that we will not give technology and production the priority we give it

now can we free ourselves of the demands of the system," he said.

Mr. Galbraith began by saying that the price America has paid for its prosperity is one of massive organization and massive bureaucracy. The organization's social needs—stable prices, decent consumers, economic expansion—have replaced the individual's needs.

"It has come to a point," he said, "as the Russians know, that the only question St. Peter asks of applicants is what have they done to increase the Gross National Product."

Disputing Mr. Crozier, who had said that it is "against human nature to want to stop development," Mr. Galbraith said, "If we want the product, then bureaucracy is inevitable. The new generation, however, is beginning to ask if the product is worth the price."

He assured his audience, though perhaps skeptical audience, however, that he was not advocating a return to the 19th century. "We must simply ask ourselves if we need to have the maximum of technological innovation."

He asked the audience to consider the space race, development of sensational new detergents and the Franco-British development of the supersonic aircraft Concorde as candidates for unnecessary innovation.

The two-day debate here was to

celebrate the 50th anniversary of the American Library in Paris. The organizers, in having Mr. Crozier debate the American, actually came up with one of the few French sociologists who would

not be to the left of Mr. Galbraith.

Mr. Crozier, who directs the sociology department of the state-run National Center of Scientific Research, maintained that the time had not come for France to consider Mr. Galbraith's anti-organization philosophy.

"We don't have the great corporations that create the problems in America," he said. He said the French problem was having too many small, family firms that weren't effective enough. In this he was echoing the ideas presented by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber in his recently published Radical Manifesto.

The debaters disagreed on the role of education in preparing students for society. For Mr. Crozier, it was a matter of fitting them into the needs of the economy. For Mr. Galbraith, the time had come to question the needs of the economy.

"Education," he said, "trains them for the economic world, but gives them a sense of resistance to the economic system and suspicion of bureaucracy."

Mr. Galbraith found virtue in the worldwide students' revolt. "The old proletariat was trained for the group," he said. "The new proletariat is trained to individuality."

He added, however, that it was possible to have universities without revolt. Examples, he said, would be the West Point and St. Cyr military academies.

Mr. Galbraith was questioned closely by an American in the audience on what he meant by saying that "productivity was not the final goal of mankind."

His answer was vague: "Whether this means a reduction (in productivity) or a redistribution, I simply don't know." But he said it was time to consider the question.

If the French didn't agree with everything he said, at least they were amused. Asked if he believed self-control was a solution, he replied simply: "No."

Could the government help? "Yes," he said. "I am in favor of more government control."

He added as an afterthought: "In any other country but America I would be called a Socialist."

—Vincent Canby, New York Times

THE DAMNED

PROHIBITED UNDER 13 YEARS

THE DAMNED

## Extracurricular Course in Wine

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 10.—"Would you say this wine is a little too young for us?" asked student Marilyn Swift, as she rained a few drops of Savigny-les-Beaune around her tongue. The kids were on their sixth obstacle. It was only the second lesson and group tolerance was still low.

"I'd say it was the other way around," said Jon Wimroth, the instructor in oenology. Struck with disappointment, he poured himself another half glass. As far as he was concerned, the Savigny-les-Beaune was the minimum of the session.

Wine appreciation is one of the extra-curricular courses offered by A.Y.A. (Academic Year Ahead), a program for 65 American college students who stay with French families while attending French institutes of higher learning.

The four girls and two boys in the class were taking on-the-spot training among the cellar kegs and casks of Le Rallye, a really super-cafe at 6 Rue Dauphine.

Gulped by All

Opening gambit was a Quincy W. sufficiently bland to be uncomplicatingly gulped by all.

Wimroth introduced a Pouilly Fumé as a bit of one-upmanship.

"A short while ago, it was not so well known, but lately it has been coming up a lot. It was a favorite with Marie-Antoinette and Napoleon. Notice the characteristic taste of the soil and a certain smokiness. A lot of people get it mixed up with Pouilly Fuisse, which comes from Burgundy near Macon. The Fumé is a Loire wine."

"If Marie-Antoinette and Napoleon drank it, why is it just coming up?" asked Russell Kelly, who described himself as having "a crummy tongue. I can't tell one wine from another."

"Here's where you separate the sheep from the goats," ex-



Bernard Péret at work.

plained Wimroth. "This one stays in the mouth for quite a while."

Peter Koyler started to cough. "O, I really hate this! Can I spit it out?" Peter's father is president of the Jim Beam Bourbon Company in Chicago.

"My father is always talking about wine. I decided to take this course to do him one better."

To clear palates, a plate of Cantal cheese sandwiches on rough country bread baked by Pouillane was passed around. Everyone was crazy about the sandwiches.

"For 15 francs you can eat all the cheese you want at Androuet on the Rue d'Amsterdam," volunteered Marilyn. Hailing from the wine-producing Napa Valley in California, made her a natural candidate for the course.

Susan Gray and Nancy Garity are both so interested in cooking that they joined up, feeling they should know wine.

### On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Two Off-Broadway musicals opened this week in new theaters and here's what critics said:

"Show Me Where the Good Times Are," based on Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid," got okay at the Edison Theater from the Associated Press and the New York Post, a mixed report from The New York Times, and negatives from the Daily News, NBC-TV and ABC-TV.

The show in which drama's classic hypochondriac has been renamed Aaron and transplanted to New York's Lower East Side in 1913, was directed by Morton da Costa of "The Music Man." Arnold Soboloff plays

the invalid, Cathryn Damon his wife.

"Billy No Name," at the Truck and Warehouse Theater, is a review of the past 30 years as seen through the eyes of a Negro youth. It was praised by the News, earned mixed notices from the Post, The Times and the AP, and was panned by NBC-TV.

The lead, Donny Burks playing "young black writer setting out to make white money," is cited by The Times as "a major talent."

"Grin and Bare It," has postponed opening at the Belasco Theater to March 16. "George" closed at the Winter Garden Theater after four performances.

They wanted to know if cheap wines were the proper choice for cooking.

Wimroth scoffed this point of approach.

"The better the wine, the better and richer the sauce." For the ultimate finesse, he advised using the same wine in the sauce as the one served at table.

#### A Written Test

To get into the course, the six students had taken a written test on Alexis Lichine's "Wines of France." The preliminary quiz was to discourage the lasses who might have signed up for the free wine. All Wimroth's observations were duly noted in his loose-leaf notebooks.

To acquaint the class with the bad and the ugly, the glasses were filled with a Beaujolais Villages bought at the supermarket across the street. The sputtering was unanimous and approved.

Paula Oberlander, whose parents in New York are partial to Moselle and Rhine wines, said: "What an awful smell! I don't even want to taste it."

Wimroth urged her to develop her sense of comparison. He was indignant that these bottled dregs were selling for 5.25 francs (95 cents).

"It's green. It looks the side of the mouth. I am amazed that the name Beaujolais Villages is even on the label. Always be aware of fancy labels and odd-shaped bottles. This was bottled in France."

"Why, that's right in Paris," exclaimed Paula.

He now produced a bottle of the Beaujolais Villages, which is one of the star sellers of the Rallye, upstairs.

It was excellent.

"Nine-tenths of its charm," said Wimroth, "is that you can drink it so early. It has a terrific, fruity, fresh taste."

At 6.30 francs (\$1.13) a bottle, it seemed dirt cheap alongside the rotgut from across the street.

Some of the kids asked for a second pouring.

There were more sandwiches, this time filled with ham from the Ardèche. Bernard Péret's Bar Rallye was given an A-1 rating on the sandwiches.

A Brouilly '69 is another Ral-

ley specialty.

"I learned about it here," said Wimroth enthusiastically. "It's great with steaks and roast lamb. My wife served it with *à la crème* d'agneau. I've never had a combination more perfect in any restaurant."

At the end of the course, Wimroth plans to put the group through a number bottle test, asking them to identify the different wines. Everybody groaned.

"You'll do better than you think," he assured them.

praise at the Théâtre National Populaire) his frantic exaggeration is chillingly persuasive.

Strindberg wrote about the love-hate relationship before Freud studied it and in "The Dance of Death" he has given it its most searching and proud realization in the theater. One

senses the presence of greatness from the start as the embittered old army captain and the wife who despises him so implacably converse together in the parlor of some lonely island outpost.

At the TNP, Claude Régy,

usually an alert and imaginative director, has not served this extraordinary drama with customary resourcefulness. He has been unable to suggest in his produc-

tion the fire that smolders under the surface at all times.

The acting is partially blunted in the Paris production. Alain Cuny, whose makeup makes him look like the portrait of the author in the program, as the acrimonious captain, seems to have mistaken the event for a revival of "Tête d'Or" and speaks the realistic lines with such poise vocalizing that one expects that Maria Casarès, as his venomous *femme*, will sarcastically reprimand him for this affectation.

Nor are the open spaces of the Palais de Chaillot the ideal site for a chamber play. A black shell has been built wherein is found the captain's sitting room. This produces a strange visual angle. The action appears to be taking place at the other end of a long, dark tunnel.

## A Herculean Cult In German Theater

By Betty Falkenberg

FRANKFURT.—Hercules has come to town in the wake, one might say, of Dionysus (witness the many "Bacchae" revivals and "Dionysus in 69"). Both are perfect heroes for today, at once phallic and effeminate, ancient priests of transvestism.

Peter Hacks's new play, "Omphale," which opened last week in Frankfurt, was originally to have been shown on the same bill with two other Hercules, one by the East German playwright Heiner Müller, and one by Hartmut Lange, an emigrant from the East to West Berlin. At the last minute, bowing to political pressures, Müller asked that his play not be given on the same evening with Lange's as Lange is regarded as a traitor in the East. So, fishing out justice, fit for sat, the theater decided not to perform either, Müller or Lange. A pity all around, as the three plays would have made a fascinating triptych. Müller's Hercules deals with his fifth labor, the cleaning out of the Agora stables. Lange's the most sinister and callous of the lot, with the murder of Iphitus; and Hacks's as the title indicates, with Hercules's enslavement by the Lydian queen, Omphale.

It is this kind of thing which the Greek painter Spyros Vassilou attempts in his "Greece: City, Moments and Country Walks," a new exhibition at the Upper Grosvenor Galleries, 19 Upper Grosvenor St. However, he only sometimes succeeds.

I have always thought of Dame Barbara as essentially a carver rather than a modeler. The strength of the carvings in wood or stone lies in the sculptor's expressing the emotions and ideas of natural growth and decay in uncompromisingly abstract terms.

What is more exciting is to find that this recent work is better than ever and that Hepworth is a landscape sculptor in the same way one speaks of a landscape painter. The essentials are extracted from a scene and transmuted into a visual, esthetic and intellectual experience.

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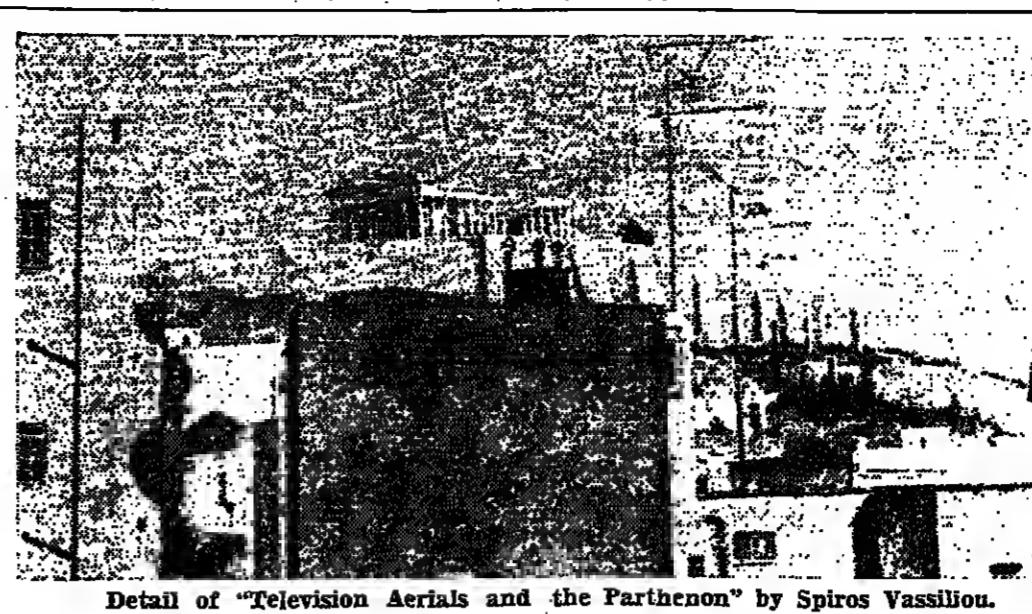
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Detail of "Television Aerials and the Parthenon" by Spiros Vassilou.

### Art in London: Italian Masters Aid a Museum

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, March 10.—The Ashmolean Museum in Oxford has one of the richest collections in Britain but it is one of the most impoverished of institutions.

In an attempt to improve its economic situation, a group called the Friends of Ashmolean has been formed. Its first London enterprise was to mount an exhibition of Italian drawings from the Ashmolean at the Wildenstein Gallery, 147 Bond St.

Among the 75 works in the show are fine examples of Bellini, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Titian, Raphael, Andrea Mantegna, Carracci, Bernini, Tiepolo, Canaletto and Guardi. All this and much more for the three-shilling (36 cents) entry price which goes to the museum.

Barbara Hepworth is among

the world's top ten sculptors—if one must play that kind of rating game with artists. Her exhibition of recent work fills both the Marlborough galleries, the Fine Art, 39 Old Bond St., and the New London, 17-18 Old Bond St.

Sculpture, oils, screen prints and lithographs are all here and demonstrate what all the best artists have known: that they must use many media and forms. Though each has a preferred medium, he will nevertheless experiment ceaselessly.

I have always thought of Dame Barbara as essentially a carver rather than a modeler. Perhaps the difficulty lies in the fact that he is also a notable theater and film designer. Too often the theatricality of the situation overcomes calm contemplation. But where, as in the painting of a moonlit city seen through a window, he does succeed, he succeeds magnificently.

The acting is partially blunted in the Paris production. Alain Cuny, whose makeup makes him look like the portrait of the author in the program, as the acrimonious captain, seems to have mistaken the event for a revival of "Tête d'Or" and speaks the realistic lines with such poise vocalizing that one expects that Maria Casarès, as his venomous *femme*, will sarcastically reprimand him for this affectation.

Nor are the open spaces of the Palais de Chaillot the ideal site for a chamber play. A black shell has been built wherein is found the captain's sitting room. This produces a strange visual angle. The action appears to be taking place at the other end of a long, dark tunnel.

Ovid and Others

This role reversal is, in itself, of course, not new with Hacks. Ovid and others that Hercules was "combed and manicured by Omphale's maids, while she dressed up in his lion pelt and wielded his club and bow" (Robert Graves). However, the motivation, the probing insatia-

tion, the wit and the witfulness are all new with Hacks. And when Hercules holds the fiend's head limply by the beard, he says deceptively, "Here's what's left of your enemy. Monsters aren't what they used to be. The winters aren't as cold as they once were, either."

## New Initiatives in Laos

The Pathet Lao have made their diplomatic initiative from those "positions of strength" which the Soviet propagandists so loudly denounce. Military victory on the Plain des Jarres and the noisy confusion in the United States over the Laotian commitment have given the Laotian Communists and their supporters in Hanoi an opportunity which they were prompt to seize. Nor did the Royal Laotian government offer any obstructions to the beginning of negotiations.

There is, of course, a catch in the Pathet Lao offer. If American intervention in Laos should end, as the Communists demand, while the pretense of North Vietnamese noninvolvement is maintained, it will not only threaten the stability of any political agreement reached among the various factions in the little kingdom. The North Vietnamese would have free passage on the Ho Chi Minh Trail and privileged sanctuary on the edge of South Vietnam.

North Vietnam—or the Pathet Lao—can make no moral pretense to back their insistence on unilateral American withdrawal from Laos. True, there is a civil war in that country, but, unlike the situation in South Vietnam, it offers not even the shadow of an excuse for the presence of North Vietnamese combat troops there. They have been violating the sovereignty of a neighbor and breaking the conditions of the Geneva accords—and against the will of the legally established government.

If these considerations weigh at all with

the Hanoi government, it would be possible to revive the Geneva agreements, to reach a political settlement between the government and the rebels, and insure, through international surveillance, the withdrawal of foreign troops and military aid from Laos. There would be no assurance, necessarily, of civil peace, or of firm and united government. But the Ho Chi Minh Trail would be closed to military traffic, North Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn, along with American advisers, and American bombing within Laos would cease.

The United States could have no serious objection to such a settlement: it was what the Kennedy administration had sought to achieve. It would have the full backing of international agreements, and would, by isolating the Vietnamese conflict, brighten the hopes for a reasonable peace there.

The difficulty is that the Pathet Lao and Hanoi may count on their present positions of strength to try for a clear-cut diplomatic triumph in Vientiane, just as they are seeking it in Paris. Doubtless Hanoi would agree to a temporary compromise with the Royal Laotian government (especially since their supply lines are stretched in Laos), if they could obtain unhampered use of Laos for communications to the South Vietnamese areas of combat. But this is the United States can hardly concede; this is one point at which there can be no question of the right, and practical necessity, of insisting on mutual withdrawal under international guarantees.

## Chance for Disarmament?

The Soviet government has intervened in the current United States debate on the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system by publishing a semi-official statement of its views in Pravda. That statement denies that the Soviet Union is seeking nuclear superiority over the United States, assails Defense Secretary Laird, and voices many sensible propositions about the dangers of thermo-nuclear war and the futility of a continuing spiral in the arms race.

It is easy enough, of course, to pick holes in the Soviet statement. Thus the effort to put exclusive responsibility for the arms race on the United States hardly squares with the historic record. After all, it was the Soviet Union which first exploded a deliverable hydrogen bomb, first successfully tested an intercontinental ballistic missile and first built an anti-ballistic missile system. And it was only the other day that the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Grechko, boasted of the superlative accuracy of the Soviet ABM in terms suggesting the Moscow version of that weapon is better than the American version. The combination of Soviet advances in weaponry and the ultra-security with which the Kremlin surrounds much of its activity in this field has time and again pushed the United States into new rounds of this dangerous and wasteful competition. Greater candor by Pravda on the shared responsibility for the arms race would make its arguments more persuasive. Nevertheless, the Pravda statement de-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### U.S. and Rhodesia

The closure of the U.S. mission to Rhodesia is certainly not a good beginning for President Nixon's doctrine of no American involvement in disputes between states where it is not in the interests of the United States.

Purely on grounds of racial policy, Washington has certainly no reason to take any unfriendly action against Salisbury. One hopes that on rereading his motivations for closing the mission, Secretary of State Rogers will think back on the history of the American independence struggle.

—From *Die Vaderland* (Johannesburg).

### Cypriot Volcano

Everyone who cares about peace must be thankful that the would-be assassins of President Makarios are poor shots.

Makarios is a subtle, brave and judicious political operator. Cyprus without him would surely become the Cyprus of old—another focal point for chaos in the eastern Mediterranean.

Yet the fact of his escape [Sunday] brings more in train than mere relief. It emphasizes (if emphasis were needed) that a sleeping volcano is not necessarily an extinct volcano.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

\* \* \*

The situation in Cyprus is not particularly novel. The struggle between maximalists and

realists is an ancient one. The wild men of the IRA started a civil war in 1922 shortly after the English had departed, because their leaders had failed to get Britain to recognize the Irish Republic.

Lenin and Trotsky had to suppress revolutionaries to the left of them who wanted to introduce instant Socialism immediately after the Bolsheviks had seized power.

In Cyprus, the fact that it would not be possible for any government to bring about union with Greece does not deter the extremists of the National Front from wanting to overthrow President Makarios and to proclaim Enosis.

—From *The Times* (London).

### Knock on the Door

A potentially disastrous situation is building up rapidly over the future of British Asians in East Africa. Within the next few months, hundreds—perhaps thousands—of people holding British citizenship may be knocking at our closed doors, reviving unpleasant memories of the flight of European Jews in the war.

If this were to happen, racial tensions in this country might be sharpened among both the white and colored communities: relations between Britain and the Afro-Asian countries would suffer; and the Asians in East Africa would themselves become the victims of a needless, pitiless struggle . . .

—From *the Observer* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 11, 1895

### Fifty Years Ago

March 11, 1920

LONDON—British public opinion is undisturbed at the prospect of the United States not ratifying the Peace Treaty and not coming into the international game as it is being played at present. There is no comment in the London press on President Wilson's letter to Senator Hiltcock nor on the Senate's action. It is viewed rather sadly, however, that every official connection between America and all international bodies has been severed.



"Believe Me, Mister, There's No Neglect Like 'Benign Neglect.'"

## Moynihan's Memo on the U.S. Negro

*Daniel P. Moynihan's controversial statement, that Negro problems in America could do with a little "benign neglect," was contained in a "Memorandum for the President," the full text of which appears below.*

AS THE new year begins, it occurs to me that you might find useful a general assessment of the position of Negroes at the end of the first year of your administration, and of the decade in which their position has been the central domestic political issue. In quantitative terms, which are reliable, the American Negro is making extraordinary progress. In political terms, somewhat less reliable, this would also appear to be true. In each case, however, there would seem to be countercurrents that pose a serious threat to the welfare of the blacks and the stability of the society, white and black.

### Employment and Income

The 1960s saw the great breakthrough for blacks. A third (32 percent) of all families of Negro and other races earned \$3,000 or more in 1968 compared, in constant dollars, with 15 percent in 1960.

The South is still a problem. Slightly more than half (52 percent) of the Negro population lived in the South in 1968. There, only 19 percent of families of Negro and other races earned over \$3,000.

Young Negro families are achieving income parity with young white families. Outside the South, young husband-wife Negro families have 98 percent the income of whites! For families headed by a male aged 25 to 34, the proportion was 87 percent. Thus, it may be this ancient trap is finally closing.

Income reflects employment, and this changed dramatically in the 1960s. Blacks continued to have twice the unemployment rates of whites, but these were down for both groups. In 1968, the rate for married men of Negro and other races was only 2.5 percent. Teenagers, on the other hand, continued their appalling rates: 24.4 percent in 1968.

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the number of poor Negro children in female-headed families (2,241,000) was greater than the number in male-headed families (1,947,000).

The incidence of anti-social behavior among young black males continues to be extraordinarily high.

Apart from white racial attitudes, this is the biggest problem black Americans face, and in part it helps shape white racial attitudes. Black Americans injure one another. Because blacks live in de facto segregated neighborhoods and go to de facto segregated schools, the socially stable elements of the black population cannot escape the socially pathological elements. Routinely, their children get caught up in the anti-social patterns of the others.

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Income reflects employment, and this changed dramatically in the 1960s. Blacks continued to have twice the unemployment rates of whites, but these were down for both groups. In 1968, the rate for married men of Negro and other races was only 2.5 percent. Teenagers, on the other hand, continued their appalling rates: 24.4 percent in 1968.

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## Nixon Moves To Stem Flow Of Canada Oil

places Formal Quota On Yearly Imports

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—President Nixon today clamped a formal quota of 355,000 barrels a day of shipments of oil from Canada.

The White House said the action taken because voluntary controls "not in effect" are not being observed.

The presidential action brought the big immediate protest from Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., who said that "apparently the consumer is once again being sacrificed to the oil industry."

Major political repercussions are expected in Canada. The White House said that the Canadian government was "consulted about the formal limitation" of the imports, but officials added that the Canadians did not actually approve it.

Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Philip H. Trezzie, explained the presidential action.

He said that the Canadian government would not raise prices to American consumers "not a cent."

Aides to Sen. Proxmire pleaded that the price of the Canadian oil is about a cent per barrel less than domestic oil, and the prices to consumers are likely to be involved.

Under the previous informal limit, Canada agreed to ship only 333,000 barrels a day to the area east of the Rocky Mountains. Actually, however, the Canadian oil flowed to this area last month at the rate of about 560,000 barrels daily.

Trezzie said: "He called this an 'invasive' and 'disorderly' flow."

**Benefits Other Producers**

Mr. Trezzie said the limitation of 355 barrels daily would benefit oil interests in Venezuela and the Middle East which export to the U.S. market, and southwest U.S. oil producers, who are complaining that the Canadian flow.

The United States was attempting to negotiate an overall energy agreement with Canada, in which Canadian oil would have better access to the U.S. market than to concessions to U.S. interests seeking to tap energy resources.

The new oil import limitation is being in some quarters as added political pressure on Canada to agree to an overall energy pact. The White House statement today noted that "it is expected that discussions will continue" about the energy pact despite the presidential action imposing the oil import quota, which was described as "not temporary."

The quotes are based on a determination that the U.S. national supply may be impaired by an oil restricted flow. Mr. Nixon's statement changed the membership of the Oil Imports Appeals Board, which hears appeals about a program, to substitute a Department of Justice member for one from the Defense Department.

On Feb. 20, the cabinet task force on oil import recommended a free exchange of petroleum, natural gas and other energy resources between the United States and Canada. It also recommended that import quota restrictions be used to ease the burden on U.S. consumers.

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All replies held strictly confidential.

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## Common Market, Japan Cited

### U.S. Official Aims Blast at Trade Partners

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—A high U.S. Commerce Department official criticized Japan and the European Common Market in unusually blunt terms yesterday for not giving "fair competitive treatment" to the United States.

Assistant Secretary Davis released the letter in a speech to the Electronics Industries Association here.

He was particularly critical of a group of European countries that he said were "about to impose a new non-tariff barrier against the electronic equipment industry." This results, he said, from a new accord between France, West Germany and Britain that "would impose discriminatory inspection standards against outside manufactured components" and could reduce U.S. exports of these products by "as much as 35 percent."

By naming through a long list of complaints that he said were presented to the Common Market delegation last week, Mr. Davis said:

"Congress is not likely to repeal the American Selling Price System [of customs valuation] for chemicals just as Europe sets up a new non-tariff barrier against the American electronics industry. Although the bipartisan accord is technically not a Common Market proposal, we could not understand why Common Market officials appeared unwilling to intercede to stop the setting-up of this new barrier to free trade."

Based on his remarks on news accounts he had read of last week's meeting, Mr. Davis said: "The Europeans appear to have misunderstood what we were trying to say to them."

At the Commerce Department at least, Mr. Davis said, the Common Market delegation was asked to stop "meddling" in the negotiations on textile imports "at this late date," was told that the United States viewed with "grave concern" some recent Common Market trade agreements with European and Mediterranean countries, and was reminded that the United States "considers European border taxes a major non-tariff barrier."

Citing other items, such as the Common Market's farm policy, Mr. Davis said: "We appear to be far apart in our thinking. What could be particularly troublesome is that there does not appear to be recognition by the Europeans that there are serious differences between us which need attention now."

Europe and Japan, he said, "are failing to realize that sentiments on sale April 1...

## Fed Confirms Loans to Italians

NEW YORK, March 10 (UPI)—The U.S. has borrowed over \$20 million since the beginning of 1970 under the Federal Reserve system's swap credit arrangement, it was revealed today.

Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York confirmed that the Italian bank had borrowed \$200 million on Jan. 23 through the swap line, and that it subsequently drew more in February.

The New York Fed acts as agent for the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve system in foreign exchange operations.

Italy, whose recent economic ills have put pressure on the lira, is already heavily in debt to the Fed and has been reported to be seeking an International Monetary Fund loan to refinance the indebtedness.

**AMC Prices Gremlin**

DETROIT, March 10 (UPI)—American Motors Corp.'s new import-fighting small car, the Gremlin, will carry a basic sticker price of \$1,775, or \$40 more than the Volkswagen "beetle." The car goes on sale April 1...

## Japanese See No Settlement In Textile Dispute With U.S.

TOKYO, March 10 (UPI)—The chief spokesman for the Japanese textile industry said tonight that there seemed to be "no settlement in sight" in the dispute between Washington and Tokyo over textile exports to the United States.

Yosaburo Taniguchi, president of the Japan Textile Federation, an industry group formed to fight the U.S. demand for voluntary restrictions on exports to America, added that the Japanese government took the same view as the industry that there could be no acceptance of Washington's demands.

Mr. Taniguchi also presented a statement which charged, among other things, that Washington was trying to impose restrictions on Japanese textiles by "coercive" methods.

**Rejects U.S. View**

The statement rejected what it said were "U.S. arguments that comprehensive restrictions on exports of woolen and man-made fiber products to the United States are necessary."

It added that the Japanese industry was willing to examine claims of injury on a selective basis under the provisions of Article 15 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. If injury was proved then Japan could consider "temporary" restrictive measures, he said.

**Sees No Injury**

However, at a news conference, Mr. Taniguchi said that an examination of evidence presented recently by the United States had found no evidence of injury to the U.S. industry.

"We looked hard in the spirit of willingness to find injury, but in all the thick accumulation of evidence presented to us we found nothing to convince us."

Mr. Taniguchi related that on a trip to the United States, Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans told him that the United States supports free trade but that "textiles is an exception because of a campaign pledge made by President Nixon."

"Why should Japanese industry be forced to keep a campaign pledge made by Mr. Nixon?" the textile executive said.

## The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V.

Quarterly Report  
October 15, 1969

Copies of the Quarterly Report as of October 15, 1969, of The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. are available at the offices of the company, 284 Bay Street, P.O. Box 1660, Nassau, The Bahamas Islands and at the offices of the paying agents:

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
3, Rue d'Amir  
Paris, France

## U.S. on Brink Of Recession, Heller Warns

### Urges Policy Change On Money and Credit

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—Walter Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Kennedy administration, called for an easing of money and credit policy today, warning that the country is "teetering on the brink of a recession."

This should be supplemented by voluntary wage-price restraint, he said, to a Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee.

Saying a money supply growth of 2 to 3 percent might be inadequate, Mr. Heller cautioned that "if we under-react now we may condemn ourselves either to actual recession or a longer period of softness than the economy can stand in terms of lost production and unemployment."

The growth of the money supply—the public's holdings of demand deposits and currency—has been kept at zero since mid-1969 by the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee.

**Alternatives Unacceptable**

Mr. Heller said the alternatives to an incomes-restraint policy—big unemployment, big inflation, direct controls or atomizing the economy for purposes of greater competition—were unacceptable.

Price-wage restraint to ease cost-push inflation should be a subject of cooperation between labor and business under the leadership of the White House, he said.

But Mr. Heller stressed that mandatory wage or price controls would be a vast mistake under present conditions.

### Unemployment Forecast

Mr. Heller forecast unemployment this year would average 4.4 percent of the labor force compared with the administration's official estimate of a 4.3 percent level.

"If for any reason Giffen Industries Inc. is unable to effect the delivery of the stock of Keller Industries Inc. or the warrants, such securities will be replaced by additional bonds," the parent company said.

Mr. Timoner said if all the bonds were redeemed, the subsidiary would issue \$10 million of new bonds, 18,000 Keller common shares and 300,000 warrants.

Investors' Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. and Investors Overseas Bank Ltd. have indicated their agreement to manage the proposed exchange offer.

"We feel this exchange offer is very advantageous to Giffen Industries Inc. if the parent firm is able to transfer to Giffen International in lieu of a part of the debt owed it by the parent firm."

Price inflation will be running at an annual rate of 3.5 percent by end-year and should continue at around 3 percent over the next several years, the former CEA chairman forecast.

Four-quarter results were the highest for any quarter in the company's history. Earnings for the year were at a record for the ninth successive year and sales for the fifteenth year in a row.

As a result, Sears is planning the biggest annual capital expenditures program with an estimated \$75 million scheduled for 1970.

This compares with \$21 million last year and \$139 million in 1968.

The record fourth-quarter net

income for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, increased 5.5 percent to \$103 million, or 81 cents a share, up from the like period ended Jan. 31, 1969. Net sales for the fourth quarter rose \$1.5 billion, or 7.4 percent, from the final quarter of 1968.

Net income for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, increased 5.5 percent to \$141 million, or \$8.27 a share, or 5.5 percent higher than the \$141 million, or \$8.73 a share, earned in fiscal 1968. Net sales were nearly \$2.8 billion exceeding the \$2 billion volume of the previous year by 8.1 percent.

The company noted that earnings before income of unconsolidated subsidiaries were 8.7 percent ahead of the fourth quarter of 1968.

Market volume did anything but gladden it. It throttled down to 9.45 million shares, the lowest turnover in more than three weeks, and compared with yesterday's 9.76 million shares.

Photographic issues posted advances.

Polaroid, currently tagged as a "buy" by United Business Service, rose 1 3/4 to 89.

Eastman Kodak moved up 1 7/8 to 80 as the best gainer among the 30 Dow industrials.

Zapata Nortex led all individual issues in turnover as it slumped 4 points to 24 after trading at a new low of 22 1/2.

The stock, formerly known as Zapata Off-Shore, sold at a peak price of 87 in mid-1968.

Brokers said that Zapata apparently was the victim of mutual-fund selling.

## Hopes for Credit Easing Center on Fed Unit Parley

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—The Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee (FOMC) met here today for its annual reorganization meeting amid speculation in the credit markets that it may take steps toward a slight easing of monetary policy.

The results of the meeting will not be revealed for about 90 days. The FOMC's 12 members set the credit policy for the central banking system.

Some market quarters have interpreted the banking statistics of the past few weeks as showing signs of an easier posture by the Fed. Most of their supporting material has been indirect and inconclusive evidence of open market operations—the decline in federal funds rates and other market interest rates during the past month.

Today's reorganization session—the second meeting under the aegis of the new Fed chairman, Arthur F. Burns—will see the installation of five new members.

They are Daryl F. Francis, president of the St. Louis Fed; W. Bradcock Hickman, president of the Cleveland Fed; Elliot J. Sivetz, president of the San Francisco Fed; and Aubrey N. Herlin, president of the Richmond bank.

These four replace the presidents of the Philadelphia, Kansas City, Dallas and Chicago banks.

Eight members of the FOMC, the seven Washington-based governors and the president of the New York Fed, do not rotate.

Some market sources believe the new committee will have a more liberal tone to it. They said that Mr. Francis has been a recent convert to the monetarist's view.

Much of the bond market's advance since the end of January has been associated with the belief that the economy is now in a position where the Fed will let up on its stringent control of monetary policy to avoid a serious recession.

## Glamours Up In Stand-Off N.Y. Session

### Nominal Gains Scored In Absence of News

By Vartanig G. Vartanig

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT)—Glamour stocks rebounded on the New York Stock Exchange today after their recent pounding and blue-chip issues held fairly steady. The result, in the absence of any compelling investment news, was a stand-off market that produced nominal gains in some popular averages.

IBM recovered 9 3/4 points to 328 1/2 after losing 8 1/2 in the previous session. Telex, in the computer equipment group, snapped back 5 1/4 to 152 1/4 after dropping 9 1/2 yesterday.

Brokers said that some of the glamour stocks benefited from short covering by traders who had sold the stocks earlier.

McGraw-Hill Data Sciences added 1 2/4 to 65 and Fairchild Camera and Optical 2 7/8 to 161. Disney, trading ex-dividend, was off 2 1/8 to 56.

**Dow Gains**

The Dow Jones industrial average added 1.39 to 778.70, buoyed by one-point gains in both Standard Oil (New Jersey), closing at 53 7/8, and International Nickel, finishing at 44 5/8.

International Nickel benefited from a recommendation by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, which said earnings gains ahead.

Gold stocks moved higher. "It's essentially a technical correction from their oversold condition," declared one analyst. American-South African Investment rose 3 5/8 to 58 7/8, while Dome Mines added 2 1/2 to 53.

Early in 1969, while the general market was falling, gold issues often glittered with gains. One reason was that some investors regarded the gold group as a snug harbor in a brewing stock-market storm.

Market volume did anything but gladden it. It throttled down to 9.45 million shares, the lowest turnover in more than three weeks, and compared with yesterday's 9.76 million shares.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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PEANUTS



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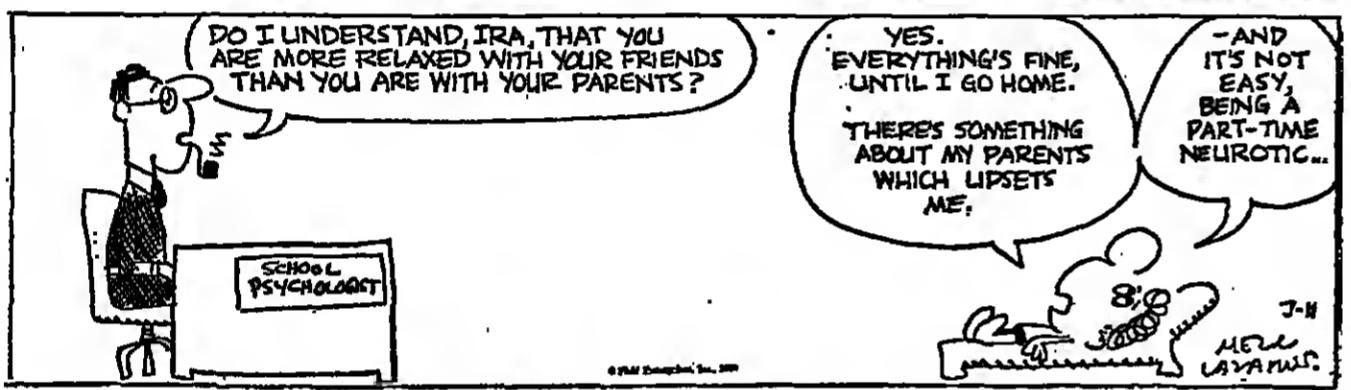
LILLABEE



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MISSPEACH



BUZZSAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRK



BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The lead of a singleton against a slam contract in a suit is a double-edged venture. The slight chance that the lead may produce an immediate ruff for the defense must be offset against the possibility that a queen or a jack in the hand of the other defender will be trapped.

On the diagramed deal played recently in Ireland the singleton had unexpectedly proved a triumph for an entirely negative reason.

North had a bidding problem when West opened preemptively with three clubs. His three no-trump overall was something of an underbid, but it is not clear that the alternative of a double would have been more effective.

South's bid of four no-trump was ambiguous: Most experts would consider it a quantitative raise inviting six no-trump rather than a Blackwood bid inquiring about aces. Whatever South's intentions, North decided that he might as well show his aces since he had a hand containing reserve strength. If the four no-trump bid was intended quantitatively, no harm would be done.

South decided to settle in six diamonds, a doubtful choice. The suit might easily have been defeated by an immediate club ruff, but as it happened the alternative of six no-trump would have been more difficult.

West led his singleton heart against six diamonds, hoping family that his partner would produce the heart ace. As it happened the heart lead had no positive advantage, but it had a negative one: South was given no clue to the position of the club ace.

South misplayed the hand at great speed. He won the first trick with the ace of hearts, drew trumps, and continued hearts. He ruffed dummy's fourth heart and led a club to the king. When East produced the club ace the slam was one down for South still had to lose a club to West.

**NORTH**  
♦ A9  
♦ AKQ4  
♦ A86  
♦ K92

**WEST (D)**      **EAST**  
♦ J962      ♦ 108543  
♦ 2      ♦ J10975  
♦ 5      ♦ 43  
♦ Q108765      ♦ A

**SOUTH**  
♦ K7  
♦ 863  
♦ KQJ1072  
♦ 43

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

3 ♦ 3 N.T. Pass 4 N.T.

Pass 5 ♦ Pass 6 ♦

Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart two.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

STAMP   QUAJ   GALE  
HOMER   USSR   ATAM  
ARISE   IMPOLITIC  
FAD   VACA   HINETTY  
THE PINK MARION  
SETS   AGENDUM  
CATSYRISKER   IBO  
ARAT   LEE   SNAAP  
YAK   GIVESTONIQUE  
OPERATE   ARTA  
SEVER   MARGAITE  
ESTEEM   DEMA   NAP  
SPILLIKIN   HOONIE  
SAME   ZEND   WASSE  
ONED   ENDIS   OKIEYIS

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**COUFS**

**HOCAP**

**TICHEC**

**FITANN**

Put in letters  
marked here

**IN A**



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ARMOR BULLY DEFAME HARBOR

Answer: The alcoholic actor's favorite sandwich—HAM ON EYE

## BOOKS

## DONOVAN OF OSS

By Corey Ford. Little, Brown, \$6. pp. \$3.50.

Reviewed by David Wise

Imbrie Law School graduate and guard officer who goes off the top with New York's Flying 88th. Father Duffy at his side; Donovan, shot in the head, dismisses it as "a clean wound, though, in a note to his wife, but wins the Congressional Medal of Honor. Oh! What a lovely war—for those who returned.

Donovan's second career is pure James Bond: PDR dispatches him to England where he got a look at MI6, Britain's secret intelligence, and SOE, its counterpart for special operations. On his return in 1941, he recommended to Roosevelt the United States establish its own intelligence agency, both intelligence analysts and cloak-and-dagger agents. O of this recommendation goes.

Setting up shop at 35th and E Streets, across from what is now the new State Department building, Donovan recruited a diverse group: William L. Leamer of Harvard, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Robert Sherwood, David Bruce, John Gardner, Arthur Goldberg, John Ford, Sterling Hayden, James B. Donovan, John Ringo, even Ralph Bunche. Dillon, John Steinbeck, and John Steinbeck for OSS.

Some like Alfred Dallin, Rick and Helms, Sherman Kent and Larry Houston, stayed on or moved into the CIA after its creation in 1947. But others like Will Rosow, Carl Kays and many more fanned out in the academic world and corporations and founded Many were there (may we as agents-in-place?) when a CIA needed them to set up fronts in the great universities and its foundation constituents.

The OSS "old boy" network still is very much with us; it is OSS and E Street, where All Began. No less an authority than McGeorge Bundy assures us, "a curious fact of academic history, that the first great center of area studies in the United States was not located in a university, but in Washington, at the Office of Strategic Services."

Will Donovan remains, in and an enigmatic figure, an "essential loneliness" and vast inner restlessness." He was dedicated, brave. And yet, like his successors in Virginia, he was also dedicated men. But not elected by the people. It is on Roosevelt, had not announced his policy of unconditional surrender, Dulles and, SS, Gen. Karl Wolff could have cleared things up in Italy and perhaps the Russians would not be so powerful today. President is keep interfering and getting the way of the operators. The intelligence knows best. They are all dedicated, honorable men, even the ones who led MacArthur into the U.S. disaster and Kennedy into the Bay of Pigs—but with an elitist dedication and a mistrust of the government, who, after all, wouldn't understand. So, why ask the committee sent? Is there a lesson here somewhere for today, in, say, in New York as a Republican.

The first half of Donovan's career evokes every cinematic cliché of World War II: the Co-

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If Seattle Club Moves

## Senator Threatens Baseball's Immunity

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—Sen. Warren G. Magnuson yesterday he would urge Congress to strip baseball of its immunity from the antitrust laws if American League reversed its stand and moved the Seattle franchise to Milwaukee.

The Washington Democrat said he believed organized baseball deserved immunity as a sport and that league owners began following a policy of moving franchises from city to city, basing decisions on commercial factors.

A few people have been thinking about this for a long time," Magnuson said. "When you move franchises around like pawns, because you think you'll do better in some other town, then you're running a business."

The senator's comments came on the eve of a meeting of American owners in Tampa, Fla., at which the future of the Seattle franchise is expected to be discussed. Officials expect a final decision on the transfer to Milwaukee, Magnuson does not believe this happen.

Seattle officials are aware of Magnuson's determination to seek action in Congress if the Seattle team moved. He and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington have already sent at least three sets of letters this year to baseball designer Bowie Kuhn and Joe

## Exhibition Baseball

Monday's Results

Montreal 8, Atlanta 2.  
Montreal 12, Kansas City 8.  
Houston 6, Boston 5.  
Philadelphia 13, New York 12.  
Detroit 4, Pittsburgh 2.  
Chicago 1A 8, St. Louis 4.  
New York 1, San Diego 0.  
Chicago 7, San Diego 5.  
Chicago 11, New York 12.  
San Francisco 14, Atlanta 4.

### Rick Mount Signs With ABA Team

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10 (AP)—Rick Mount, the Purdue All-American, said yesterday he would sign a three-year contract with the Indiana Pacers of the American Basketball Association.

Mount, who played his last college game Saturday, said that he had decided to sign with the Pacers because it would allow him to stay near home and because of the Pacers' generous contract offer.

A local newspaper said the contract was reported to be for about \$750,000. Mount was third in scoring this season.

### Maravich, Lanier Head Voting for UPI All-America

NEW YORK, March 10 (UPI)—Pete Maravich, the greatest scorer in major college basketball history, and Bob Lanier, rated the best big man in the collegiate ranks this season, were the top vote-getters in the 1969-70 United Press International All-America squad balloting announced today.

It was noted that Maravich, who lives in New York, only 70 miles from Atlanta, has taken a job that will give him "personal strain" and force him to spend more time at home with his wife and five children.

With the college draft coming on March 30, Eddie felt he would be his new team as soon as possible, Irish said. "His activities in the Knicks have now terminated, although he will advise him what has been done and what needs to be done."

## College Basketball

Monday's Results  
WCAC PLAYOFF  
Data Class 65, Pacific U. 55.  
NAIA TOURNAMENT  
(First Round)  
St. Bonaventure 60, Whitman 55.  
St. Tech 54, Hanover (Ind.) 55.  
Worland 58, 101, Cal. (Pa.) 67.  
May 71, Drury 75.  
May 72, St. Thomas (Minn.) 65.

## Top NHL Scorers

G A Pts.  
1. Gordie Howe ..... 25 42 97  
2. Stan Mikita ..... 25 40 95  
3. Mike Gartner ..... 25 42 97  
4. Paul Coffey ..... 25 40 95  
5. Steve Shutt ..... 25 35 85  
6. Denis Potvin ..... 25 35 85  
7. Mike Bossy ..... 25 35 85  
8. Marcel Dionne ..... 25 34 85  
9. Guy Lafleur ..... 25 34 85  
10. Marcel Dionne ..... 25 34 85

## ABA Result

Mondays Night  
Milwaukee 124, Alton 25, Robinson 211, St. Louis 26, S. Jones 181, Kentucky 114 (Dumpler 40, 181).

## NBA Results

Mondays Night  
Milwaukee 124, Alton 25, Robinson 211, St. Louis 26, S. Jones 181, Kentucky 114 (Dumpler 40, 181).

## Cubs and Cards Out to Catch No Fluke—Mets Are Real

Third in a series on major league prospects by Joseph M. Sheehan, assistant sports editor of The New York Times. Sheehan predicts the order of finish in the divisional races, but his crystal ball does not show the pennant winners. Today: the National League's Eastern Division.

## New York Mets

Miracles aren't supposed to happen twice in a row. But, after much over-the-winter reflection, baseball pundits are tending more and more to the belief that the Mets' 1969 sweep of the National League was less of a miracle than labeled. The thinking now is that rather than represented an abrupt coming-of-age by a developing young team and this having occurred, a repetition of the Mets' success in part if not in whole, not only is not impossible, but quite likely.

Manager Gil Hodges will steer the Mets into the campaign with a line-up more solidly set than ever before, more strongly supported on the bench and with pitching that prospectively is even better than the 1969.

Steve and Jerry Koosman provide the starting staff with high quality on top. The other rotation jobs probably will go to Gary Gentry, Jim McAndrews and Nolan Ryan, whose potential is tremendous. Don Cardwell and Ray Sadecki, obtained from the Giants, probably will be reserved for spot starts and long relief. Tug McGraw and Ron Taylor head a bull-pen group that includes another seasoned hand in Cal Koonce.

This array of talent doesn't lend much encouragement to rookies, but it's not impossible that a touted youngster or two—from among Jon Matlack, Dan Frisella, Les Rohr and Jim Wynn—will make the 25-man roster.

Joe Poy's acquisition from Kansas City sets the infield. He will take over third base, a trouble spot even last year. Donn Clendenon and Ed Kranepool will plateau at first, Ken Boswell will be at second and Bud Harrelson at short. In reserve will be versatile Al Weis, Wayne Garrett and Bobby Pfeil. Mike Jorgenson, a power-hitting rookie, is a possible threat to Kranepool for the lefty first base job.

A holdover outfield will present Tommie Agee in center and Cleon Jones in left, with Ron Swoboda and Art Shamsky alternating in right. Rod Gaspar, Dave Marshall from the Giants and the rookies, Ken Singleton and Leroy Stanton, will contend for the spare jobs. At catcher, slick Jerry Grote will have J. C. Martin and Duffy Dyer, who has good hitting potential, in support.

All in all, it's quite an impressive cast.

## Chicago Cubs

The Cubs appeared to have it made last season, but cracked under the relentless pressure of the Mets in the stretch drive. This isn't necessarily going to happen again, but it could. Manager Leo Durocher still is not blessed with an abundance of secondary pitching and his bench is not impressive.

Youngsters are being counted on to give Ferguson Jenkins, Bill Hands and Ken Holtzman the support that was lacking last year on the starting line. The prime prospects, all up from Tacoma's Pacific Coast League champions, are Jim Colborn, Archie Reynolds, Joe Decker and Darcy Past. Dick LeMay, another Tacoma, is expected to bolster a bull pen that suffered from subpar performance by Phil Regan and Ted Abernathy last year.

Sluggish Richie Allen, whose repeated shenanigans earned the disfavor of the Phillies, was obtained, with Cookie Rojas and Jerry John-



Dated Press International

CLEANUP HITTER—Ron Swoboda of New York Mets is only limbering up; he is not about to commit a dastardly deed.

Chicago's outfield continues to present problems but steps have been taken that may largely solve them. Billy Williams, left will have a worthy companion in right in Johnny Callison, obtained from the Phillies. Center, a plaque spot in recent years, will be the scene of a wide-open tournament. Jim Hickman probably rates the edge on his 21 men in 1969 but much in the picture starting out will be Don Young, Jimmie Hall and the rookies Clegg and Boots Day.

Durable Randy Hundley, who caught 151 games last year, makes catcher a strong spot. The reserve job is up for grabs, with rookie Mark Bobb probably the top candidate.

With understandable reservations about how much longer 33-year-old Ernie Banks can carry on at first the Cubs' infidel rates with the best. Glenn Beckert at second, Don Kessinger at short and Ron Santo at third are skilled fielders who hit with abundant power in the case of Santo, Paul Popovich and Nate Oliver rate as the chief reserves. Just who will spell Banks isn't immediately clear.

The Cubs definitely rate as a threat again, though perhaps not as great a one as the Cardinals.

## St. Louis Cardinals

Perhaps because of their 1969 bogdown after two straight years as pennant-winners, the Cardinals should be regarded as the chief threat to the Mets and Cubs. The St. Louis office reacted vigorously to last year's collapse, with the result that manager Red Schoendienst heads into the campaign with a drastically revised cast.

Sluggish Richie Allen, whose repeated shenanigans earned the disfavor of the Phillies, was obtained, with Cookie Rojas and Jerry John-

son, who will be under a new manager, Frank Lucchesi; a first-timer in the

sun in exchange for Curt Flood, Tim McCarver and Joe Hoerner.

Allen is scheduled to take over first base, with Joe Torre returning to catcher to replace McCarver. Julian Javier is set at second and Mike Shannon at third. At short, Dal Maxvill, who batted only .175 in 1969, faces challenges from the youngsters, Steve Huntz and Jerry DeVanon. The versatile Rojas, who can play almost anywhere, is another possibility.

Joe Cardenal probably will replace Flood in center. Lou Brock will move to right. youngsters Carl Taylor from the Pirates and Joe Haugan may be platooned in left. Depending on how things develop, Allen might wind up in the outfield. Fast development by Ted Stumpf, a high-rated young catcher, could bring this about. Taylor is serviceable at catcher, too.

On the front line, the Cardinals' pitching is on a level close to that of the Mets. Bob Gibson and Steve Carlton provide strong right-left leadership. Nelson Briles and Mike Torello are the other certain starters, with the fifth man to be selected from among Chuck Taylor, Johnson, George Culver and Rich Nye. This group, plus Sal Campani and Tom Hilgenfort, from the Cardinals upgrades a bull pen whose holdovers include Billy Wilson and Fred Wenz.

The acquisition of Tim McCarver from the Cardinals makes catcher a strong department. They also have a competent holdover catcher in Mike Ryan.

Two rookies may move into regular infield jobs. They are Denny Doyle at second, who is rated high on all counts, and Larry Bowa at short, less of a hitter but talented defensively.

If Bowa makes it at short, Don Money will be shifted to third, where it's believed he will be more comfortable and hit better. Deron Johnson is set at first base, although Lucchesi plans to take a close look at Ron Allen. Rich Allen's slugging younger brother, Tony Taylor, Terry Harmon and Rick Joseph provide bench depth.

The outfield will present problems if Curt Flood, obtained from the Cardinals, does not play for the Phillies. Larry Hise will take over right and John Belote probably will be installed in left. Byron Browne, Oscar Gamble, Ron Stone and Joe Lis will scramble for the other jobs.

majors, appear to be in a transitional stage and too much can't be expected of them. They have an improved pitching outlook and have upgraded their catching, but they are loaded with infield and outfield problems.

Chris Short's arm is sound again, as indicated by his winter play, the Phillies' pitching staff will have a head start toward respectability. The other likely starters are Woodie Fryman, Jim Bunning, Rick Wise and Grant Jackson, although such youngsters as Billy Champion, Lowell Palmer, Jeff James and Barry Lersch also will be given a chance. Getting Dick Sehna from the Cubs and Joe Hoerner from the Cardinals upgrades a bull pen whose holdovers include Billy Wilson and Fred Wenz.

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## Montreal Expos

No expansion team can reasonably expect to get fully off the ground inside of three or four years, so Montreal must be patient. However, there are signs that the Expos are making progress in the right direction. They will have more substance in every department than they had starting out a year ago and manager Gene Mauch expects them to be considerably more competitive.

A young pitching staff led by Bill Stoneman, who won 11 games and pitched a no-hitter in 1969, has potential. The other probable starters are Joe Sparina from the Tigers, Jim Britton from the Braves, Steve Renko and Mike Weikner. Other possibilities are Gary Wasielewski and Howie Reed. Dan McGinn and Claude Raymond head a bull pen that could stand reinforcement.

On Fairly, the ex-Dodger, anchors the infield at first base. The other positions are reasonably well set with Gary Sutherland at second, Bubba Wills at short and Coco Laboy at third. Seasoned reserves are urgently needed, particularly at short. Wills has a history of back trouble.

Rusty Staub in right lends distinction to the outfield. The other positions are open starting out. Adolfo Phillips, out of action at the end of last year for stomach surgery, probably will be in center if sound. Mack Jones faces a battle from Bob Bailey in left. Young Jim Falvey also may work into the picture, along with Ty Clune.

Ron Erland, John Bateman and John Boccelli will share the catching duties.

It's hardly an imposing cast but it has a growing core of qualified major leaguers.

Next: The National League West.

## The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Autun, France, 30-year-old Frenchman Jean-Pierre Laffite, 15th in the 1969 world championship, won the 1970 edition of the Paris-Nice race and took the lead in the general standings from Claudio Chiodelli of Italy by four seconds.

SWIMMING—At Cambridge, Mass., Australia and the United States split the first stages matches in a best-of-seven meet. In the first match, Cliff Richey of Australia beat Roger Roche for the light-heavyweight title in Mississauga, Ont. April 4. SKIING—At San Martino Di Castrozza, Italy, Gustav Thoeni, who was favored to win the 1970 World Cup, was not among the medalists. In the 1969 World Cup, he won the slalom, giant slalom and the combined, but not the overall title.

BOXING—At Tampa, light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster, using a quick, blistering right, he was said for saving his energy, won the title from Jim Knobell, currently third in the world Cup standings.

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ITALY—Gustav Thoeni, who

## Observer

## Laos for Beginners

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Suddenly there is Laos out on Page One. It is a place, judging from the news reports, where a young man with no pull at his draft board could get killed unless somebody does something clever quickly, which is always unlikely. The following pocket guide to Laos is intended to shed the clear light of information on this crucial corner of the world:

1. What is Laos? — Laos is a fertile area of opium surrounded by the CIA. It is famous for the historic Plain of Jars, the stalwart Mao tribesmen and a rainy season which, if it were to fall into Communist hands, might well upset the delicate balance of dominos now prevailing between the Mekong and the Irrawaddy.

2. Who is the Irrawaddy? — The Irrawaddy is not a who, but a what. Or, to be precise, a river in Burma, a location so remote from Laos that it has absolutely no hearing at all on the Laotian situation, whatever that may be. Use of the phrase "between the Mekong and the Irrawaddy" may, however, make you sound like an old Laos hand in conversation, and is therefore recommended unless there is a genuine old Laos hand in the room.

3. What about the Old Moulmein Pagoda? — The Old Moulmein Pagoda is too far from Laos to have any obvious connection, though what the CIA may be up to there cannot, of course, be officially discussed, as the U.S. government never officially discusses CIA activities, even in old pagodas.

4. Where were we? — We were about to learn how to pronounce "Laos." If you can pronounce the French article *la* and the German preposition *aus* you are well on the way to success: Say, very quickly, *la* and *aus*, and you have it. If your only language is English, and you can say "house," you will have it as clearly as most people in the State Department.

5. Having Vietnamese the war in Vietnam, will President



be logically consistent and Laoize the war in Laos? — The President's political advisers object to Laoizing the war. They believe most Americans would think he was talking about "house eyes" and would complain that his President ought to have weighed subjects to talk about on television.

6. What will the United States do if the capital of Laos falls to the enemy? — That depends upon who the enemy is, and upon which capital he captures. There are two capitals. They are Luang Prabang and Vientiane. No one is certain yet how many enemies there are. At last count there were Chinese Communists building a road in the north. North Vietnamese extending a skirmish line through the middle, and Pathet Lao irromes with "potted cow," digging a ditch in the south.

7. Let's go back to the Old Moulmein Pagoda — absolutely not! Now quit whining and pay attention.

8. Where does the CIA come in? — Through the good offices of one Van Pan (rhymes with "bang pow") the CIA has rallied freedom-loving, fierce Mao tribesmen on the Plain of Jars.

9. Who is Van Pau? — That's out of the question. The real question is who is Souphanouvong? (rhymes with "You run strong").

10. Who is Souphanouvong? — Souphanouvong, leader of the Pathet Lao, is the half-brother of Prince Souvanna Phouma (doesn't rhyme with anything), who is the neutralist ruler of Laos and a good guy. Souphanouvong got mad at his half-brother a long time ago and went out into the elephant grass beyond the Plain of Jars to form the Pathet Lao.

11. What did he get mad about? — No one remembers anymore. Old Thai hands say there are rumors along the Klongs of Bangkok that they had a political argument in 1948, with Souphanouvong supporting Thomas E. Dewey and Souvanna Phouma favoring Harry Truman, but it may have been the other way around.

12. Is this some kind of joke? — Not unless you are one of those lucky people who can die laughing.

## Scots, Danes Argue About the Noble Salmon

By Robert C. Toth

LONDON. — That gourmet's delight and sportsman's prize — the Atlantic salmon — is rolling in the normally placid waters between Britain and Denmark.

These historically friendly nations last week exchanged notes about salmon at the prime ministerial level. The British, backed by 12 other North Atlantic fishing countries, formally asked the Danes to ban high-sea catches of salmon by their trawlers for ten years. But the Danes refused, as they have for a year.

The intransigence over the ban has made enemies of Scotsmen, who claim the Danes are ruining their famed and lucrative salmon rivers. A few gills are even boycotting Danish butter, bacon and beer, and hope their action will spread throughout Britain.

The quarrel may seem a mild ripple from a distance. Certainly it will not lead to anything serious like the Pacific salmon fisheries dispute that was one cause of the Russo-Japanese war at the turn of the century. But at stake here is more than commercial interests, sensitive palates and disappointed anglers.

## Species Threatened?

The larger issue is conservation of wildlife, of preventing the British way to extinction of this noble, mysterious and most valuable of fish whose numbers have been dwindling since the industrial revolution began polluting rivers.

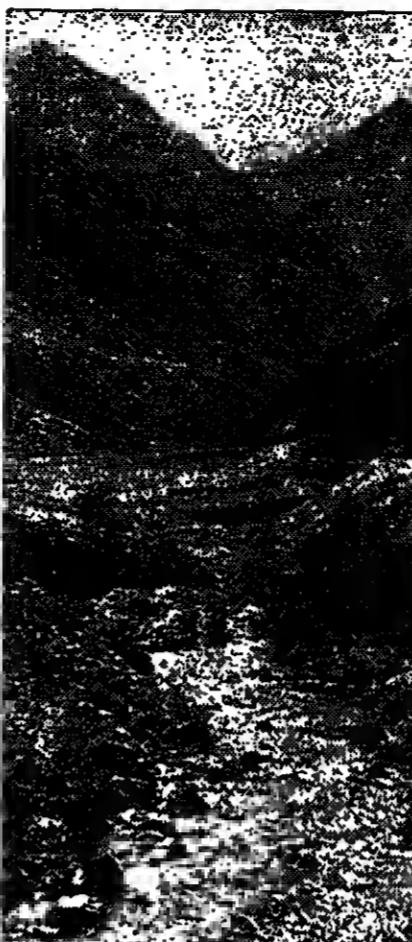
Once, according to Canadian folklore, salmon were so thick in streams that it was possible to walk across on them. Those days are long gone, and even in recent years the catch there is reportedly down 45 percent.

On this side of the Atlantic, the fish was so plentiful two centuries ago that British sportsmen were promised contractually that they would have to eat salmon no more than four times a week.

Then the fish were leaping up European rivers to spawn as far south as Portugal. Now only the fresh water streams of non-industrial regions — Norway on the Continent, Scotland and Ireland in the British Isles — attract significant numbers of salmon back to their birthplace after their mysterious sojourns of one to three years in the sea.

Where they went while at sea was long one of nature's great secrets. But within the last decade the other ends of their migratory voyages have been found — off western Greenland, near the Faroe Islands (both allied to Denmark) and around the Lofoten Islands in Arctic Norway.

There are many stories about how these discoveries were made. The probable explanation is that man did not find



Ross-shire, Scotland, salmon stream

the salmon, the fish found man. With slowly increasing ocean temperatures, salmon-like cod and seals have moved further north, which takes them closer to land masses where man fish.

Between 1961 and 1964, Greenland fishermen brought in increasing numbers of salmon, and the rush for the "golden salmon" began. Once the two ends of their migratory journeys were known, the route could be plotted and trawlers began to cast their drift nets on the high seas to haul in tons of the lucrative fish.

Since 1965, the high-sea catch of salmon has risen very fast — from nothing in 1964 to a total of 910 tons off Greenland and Norway in 1968. This is over

10 percent of the total Atlantic salmon catch. Figures for 1969, not yet available, are expected to show an even greater high-sea catch.

On the other hand, the Scottish catch in 1968 fell by 25 percent from 1967 and may have dropped even further in 1969. This has made Scotsmen furious. One Scots member of Parliament cried last week that "indeed something is wrong in the state of Denmark" when the Danes refused a ten-year ban on catching Scottish salmon.

But such statistics are illusive. Scotland had a bumper yield of salmon in 1967, which makes comparisons with that year specious. Moreover, since records have been kept, catch totals naturally have varied up and down by as much as 100 percent from one year to the next.

## Problem of Proof

The British Ministry of Fisheries shuns the statistical argument, preferring to emphasize the "grave" but still potential risk of intruding on the salmon's natural cycles by high-sea fishing. Marine biologists from all countries say there is no proof that Danish fishing has adversely affected Scottish catches, but the British warn that, by the time mathematical proof is available, the damage might be irreversible.

The Danes, for their part, also are angry. They resent being tagged the bad boys of the salmon controversy. Not only they, but the Swedes and the West Germans, who were voted last year against the ban at meetings of the 17-nation North Atlantic fisheries group.

These three objecting nations have satisfactorily solved a similar problem in the Baltic Sea without such drastic restrictions as a ban, and the Danes say they are willing to consider lesser, Baltic-like limitations for the salmon.

When the Danish prime minister rejected the British prime minister's appeal for a ban last week he said bilateral talks between the two countries will be undertaken. There were also unofficial reports from Copenhagen that Denmark might accept curbs such as larger net openings for high-sea salmon fishing.

As a result, it seemed likely that a compromise solution is being worked out for presentation to the next North Atlantic Fisheries Commission meeting in the spring.

Still, the larger danger to Atlantic salmon will remain. Man now knows where the elusive fish goes to feed, and his sordid record of exploiting such knowledge to the fullest must make the long-term future of this species unpromising.

© Los Angeles Times

## PEOPLE: The Lion In Winter



Elizabeth David

Willie (The Lion) Smith.

"The person who had the most influence on me was The Lion," Duke Ellington once said. "He was a greater influence than anybody anywhere because The Lion even influenced [Art] Tatum. The Lion is just a great intangible force that you can't put your finger on but that you can't resist." Ellington, half-reas, and all sweet-tempered, said at the age of 73, while his lion, Smith, was back at the piano this week, gracing Washington's Blues Alley with the ghosts of his contemporaries — James P. Johnson, Fats Waller, Lockett Roberts.

"The Lion sang in an off-key and gruff manner, mugged easily and talked freely of life and music styles," wrote Washington Post reviewer Hollie West, "but the main attraction was his piano playing, marked by gentle lyricism and powerful stride figures," a technique nurtured in the East and you'd better believe it. Harlem oral historian, former gun-runner, raconteur and iconoclast still delights in flattening the boast of New Orleans as the origin of jazz. "Everybody who knows anything about music" he says, "knows that there are two places where they teach good music: Boston and New York." Now is The Lion — who won his moniker for bravery under fire in World War I — any less dogmatic in matters physical.

"Your health," he says, "is as good as your surroundings. I surround myself with good friends and I just stand back and let the vibrations move out."

\* \* \*

Spring in the air: "Don't sell the watch," writes A. Friend of Sceaux, France. "I've got a female."

IRATE: Evangelist Billy Graham, over federal involvement in birth-control programs. "The bedroom," he told a TV audience, "is a place between man and his wife and God, and the government should keep out of it."

LAUGHING: Leslie (Twigg) Hornby, the Shape that Launched a Thousand Ships, her \$2,400-a-week career as a 91-pound mannequin, in favor of an apprenticeship in films. For one thing, she's gone, at the age of 31. "Oh, I like men," replied Miss Hornby, "but all the men I meet are either married or they want to do my hair."

\*\* \*

JO Anne Worley, resident manhunter of Rowan and Martin's "Laugh-In" who was in London to appear on Tom Jones's TV show, was asked by the British press how she managed to stay single at the age of 31. "Oh, I like men," replied Miss Worley, "but all the men I meet are either married or they want to do my hair."

—DICK MORACK.

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